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Environmental Services

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ID #:	MO0981720246
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Other:	9-1-99

#91884

September 1, 1999

Ms. Dianna Whitaker, EPA Regional Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
901 North Fifth Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Subject: Contract Number 68-W4-0039
Work Assignment Number C07041-06
New Haven PWS Site, New Haven, MO
Interview Summaries

Dear Ms. Whitaker,

As requested by EPA, Dynamac Corporation has continued to contact individuals in New Haven, Missouri, who are familiar with the development of local industries. On August 23, 1999, Dynamac traveled to New Haven to conduct additional or follow-up interviews with the following people:

- Mr. Gene Anderson
- Mr. Dale Koch
- Mr. Julius Gatzenmeyer
- Mr. Tom McDonald
- Mr. Art Pecaut
- Mr. Marvin Schroeder

Dynamac is submitting three copies of the draft interview statements of these individuals. Dynamac also contacted Mr. Dick Vandergriff, an area truck driver for over twenty five years. Mr. Vandergriff was called out-of-town on business, and had to postpone his interview. Dynamac plans to conduct a telephone interview with him in the near future.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact me at (913) 831-0400.

Sincerely,

Claudia Vines

Claudia Vines, Dynamac Project Manager

cc: Ron Stewart, EPA Contracting Officer (letter only)
Shelly Brodie, EPA Regional Project Manager
Alan Cummings, Dynamac Regional Manager
Eric Arnold, Dynamac Principle Investigator



91884

SUPERFUND RECORDS

Anderson Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Gene Anderson
Leader Publishing Company
New Haven, Missouri 63068
(573) 237-3027

At 1040 hours on August 24, 1999, Mr. Alan Cummings and Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, conducted an interview with Mr. Gene Anderson at his workplace, the Leader Publications Office, located in downtown New Haven, to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site. Mr. Anderson's wife, Buhla, was also present.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. Anderson provided the following information. Mr. Anderson agreed to participate in future interviews should additional information be required.

Mr. Anderson stated that he has been a member of the New Haven Industrial Development Board from 1950 through the present. He appeared very knowledgeable about industrial development and occupancies in New Haven dating back to the 1940s.

In reference to the Orchard Street facility.

- Mr. Anderson stated that the Wenzel brothers (Fred, Herman, and Bill), of the Wenzel Tent & Duck Company in St. Louis, worked with William Kelley to establish the Hawthorne Finishing Company in New Haven. He stated that Hawthorne Finishing Company was a division of the Wenzel Company, and was named by William Kelly.
- Mr. Anderson stated that the Wenzels teamed up with the presidents of 15 suppliers of Sears products, merging the companies together to form the Kellwood Company. He stated that Fred Wenzel, who is now retired in St. Louis, became president of Kellwood. Mr. Anderson believes that there is no relationship between the Kellwood Company's name and William Kelly's name.
- Mr. Anderson stated that Sears & Roebuck Company was part of the initial thrust for the Wenzels to build a tent making facility. Sears wanted to stay out of the real estate ownership business, and encouraged the City of New Haven take part in establishing the facility. Mr. Anderson stated that a group of locals formed the New Haven Improvement Company to sell industrial bonds to build the original Hawthorne plant at the end of Orchard Street. The New Haven Improvement Company operated until a Missouri law was passed authorizing and regulating industrial revenue bonds. Mr. Anderson said that the Improvement Company was modeled after an Ohio organization.
- Mr. Anderson stated that William Kelly originally purchased the farm land east of Orchard Street in New Haven on which the facility was built, and conveyed it to the New Haven Improvement Company. Bonds totaling \$800,000 were issued to build the Hawthorne Finishing Company facility. The New Haven Improvement Company later conveyed the property to the City of New Haven.
- Mr. Anderson stated that the Hawthorne Finishing Company then became American Recreation Products (ARP), a division of the Kellwood Company. The company's fabric finishing operation, located in the northwest building on the property, was sold to MarChem, a privately held company

without apparent ties with Kellwood. ARP retained control of the other building, which was connected and housed canvas sewing operations.

- Mr. Anderson stated that MarChem and ARP are still operating at the Orchard Street site.

In reference to the Cottonwood Street facility.

- Mr. Anderson stated that the New Haven Manufacturing Company was located along Cottonwood Street north of the railroad tracks. The company constructed metal tent frames, and also operated a paint line.
- Mr. Anderson stated that in 1973, industrial revenue bonds were issued to develop Industrial Drive, an area south of Highway 100. Around 1974-1975, New Haven Manufacturing moved its entire metal operations from the Cottonwood facility to a new facility, being the southernmost building on the east side of Industrial Drive. A tube mill was built and temporarily operated near the facility, but was later torn down.
- Mr. Anderson stated that New Haven Manufacturing Company had some sort of working relationship with Kellwood, but he but didn't know exactly how the companies were tied.
- Mr. Anderson stated that the metal works was sold to its employees, and was named Metalcraft Industries. Metalcraft still operates along Industrial Drive.

General information.

- Mr. Anderson stated that management of Kellwood went downhill after Fred Wenzel left.
- Mr. Anderson stated that Kellwood claimed responsibility for the soil contamination at the Metalcraft facility and paid for and conducted the cleanup of chlorinated solvents there. He was not sure how effective the cleanup has been, or whether it is still in progress.
- Mr. Anderson stated that Kellwood operated 10 textile/sewing plants in Tennessee that primarily manufactured clothing. He occasionally visited the Tennessee plants, which are all closed now because those particular operations were moved overseas. It was cheaper to cut and package the materials here, and then send the materials overseas for assembly.
- Mr. Anderson stated that the Leader Publishing Company did printing work, mostly publishing manuals, for all of the Kellwood facilities, no matter where they were located.
- Mr. Anderson confirmed that the cleaning facility located on East Industrial Drive is a laundry facility. No dry cleaning operations have ever been conducted at that location. The only dry cleaning business that operated in New Haven was on Wall Street, just off of Miller.
- Mr. Anderson stated that the old city dump on Highway 100 was where drums and trash used to be dumped. The waste was burned occasionally. Mr. Anderson stated that he did not know what materials were dumped, but that they appeared to burn.

Koch Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Dale Koch

[REDACTED]

At 1315 to 1445 hours on August 24, 1999, Mr. Alan Cummings and Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, conducted an interview with Mr. Dale Koch at his place of work, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of New Haven, to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. Koch provided the following information. Mr. Koch agreed to participate in future interviews should additional information be required.

- Mr. Koch stated that he could not remember what the fire retardant chemical used at the Orchard Street facility was called. He remembered that it was a bromine solution, called "deca-bromo-something," and that it was known by an acronym starting with the letters DB. Mr. Koch stated that the retardant was the same solution in which the ends of matchbook matches were dipped to prevent burning one's fingertips.
- Mr. Koch stated that he began work at Kellwood in the maintenance division that operated at the Orchard Street facility. He stated that maintenance personnel worked on practically everything, repairing machines, fork lifts, electrical equipment, etc. The division tried to be as self-sufficient as possible in order to keep costs down.
- In terms of the fabric finishing and maintenance operations, Mr. Koch stated that they ran a continuous process until orders were filled. He explained that they made up enough chemical solution to treat a batch of material, and used a continuous-web to feed the fabric through the process. At the end of each run, there was always left over solution, and web equipment was cleaned by the operators. Left over solution was drained from the equipment, recovered in containers, and saved for the next run because it was too expensive dump the used solution. The web equipment was wiped out and flushed with mineral spirits, and the rinsate was saved and mixed with the chemicals in the next treatment run.
- Mr. Koch stated that very little degreasing was done at the facility. If it was done, mineral spirits or xylene were used. He stated that any degreasing rinsate was captured and disposed of in waste drums. Mr. Koch explained that most operations that normally required degreasing did not occur at Kellwood because of parts replacements. He stated that bearings supporting the web were replaced rather than degreased and re-lubricated. Replacement of the smaller parts that would have required degreasing saved time, money, and ensured to a greater degree that the line would not have problems during treatment runs.
- Mr. Koch stated that some waste was generated by washing drums for recycling. A small amount of solvent was used to wash and rinse several drums at a time. He said that when the solvent was saturated, or no longer effective, it was stored in ring-top waste drums in an area designated for waste solvent and inside of concrete secondary containment. Any solvents considered waste from any operation were placed in the waste solvent drums. Mr. Koch stated that a hazardous waste hauler emptied the waste drums inside secondary containment by pumping the drum contents into a bulk truck. All loads of waste that were picked up were manifested.

- Mr. Koch stated that Rich Willer, who attended highschool with him, was in charge of waste storage and disposal. Mr. Koch stated that he left American Recreation Products (ARP) after Willer did, and believes that Willer lives in the Eureka, MO, area. Mr. Koch could not recall the name of Willer's current employer. Willer contacted several waste disposal firms over the years, and would require certification of shipping, handling and disposal practices of all such firms before retaining service. Wastes from the Orchard Street facility were often used to blend fuels for cement kilns, boilers, and industrial furnaces, however, a lot of wastes were incinerated.
- Mr. Koch stated that current operators at the Orchard Street facility are MarChem and ARP. As you face the facility, MarChem operates in the bow-truss building on the left, and ARP operates in the gable-roofed building to the right. He stated that MarChem operates the fabric finishing business that he was originally employed by ARP to operate from 1977 to 1991. ARP currently operates the sewing operations.
- Mr. Koch stated that when he worked at the Orchard Street facility in 1977, the company he was employed with was Kellwood. He believes that ARP assumed control in 1987 or 1988, and that MarChem assumed control in 1989 or 1990. Mr. Koch resigned shortly after MarChem's takeover, and stated that he could not remember exact dates or years.
- Mr. Koch believes that Kellwood sold operations to two investors (named Upbin and Harrick) to form ARP, and that ARP continued to operate as a division of Kellwood. Mr. Koch stated that he is unsure of the correct terminology or relationship, and believes that Kellwood may have reacquired stocks in ARP because of ARP debt problems.
- Mr. Koch stated that ARP/Kellwood moved its metal operations to the Industrial Drive location between 1972 and 1975. He assisted with surveying the property prior to joining the U.S. Army and helping to construct the facility, which was operational by the time Mr. Koch left the Army.
- Mr. Koch stated that he remembered drums in the city dump and fires that were occasionally set there. When he was young, Mr. Koch, along with his friends, used to shoot rats at the dump for sport. He also recalled that waxy residues were present around some of the drums. He believes the residue was consistent with that of paraffin used for waterproofing tents in those days.
- Mr. Koch stated that he had no clear recollection of operations at the metal facility. He knows that they used solvents to clean metal, but does not remember what solvents were used. [NOTE: New Haven Manufacturing Company operations on Cottonwood Street were moved to the Industrial Drive location prior to Koch's employment period.]

Gatzenmeyer Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Julius Gatzenmeyer



At 1040 to 1200 hours on August 25, 1999, Mr. Alan Cummings and Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, conducted an interview with Mr. Julius Gatzenmeyer, the New Haven Public Works Director, at his workplace, the New Haven Municipal Public Works Building, located in downtown New Haven, to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. Gatzenmeyer provided the following information. Mr. Gatzenmeyer agreed to participate in future interviews should additional information be required.

- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that he has lived in New Haven since 1962, and is [REDACTED] years old. He began work with the City of New Haven in 1987, when he was hired as the Assistant Public Works Director. Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that he is now the New Haven's Public Works Director.
- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that the old city dump along Highway 100 was closed around 1974. Use of the landfill wasn't restricted to New Haven residents. He stated that everyone had access to the dump, and many outside of the community used it. Soon after the dump closed, the City started its trash collection. Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that the City's trash service deposited trash in an approved landfill outside of the New Haven city limits, and continues to do so.
- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that there was a small rock quarry on the west side of town that was not active as far back as he can remember. He stated that the quarry was not used publicly, and didn't recall anything about dumping at that location. Mr. Gatzenmeyer confirmed that there was a small rock quarry on Mike McDonald's farm.
- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that Hawthorne Finishing Company became Kellwood in 1962. He was employed at Hawthorne from 1956 to 1958, and again from 1959 until 1987, when the Orchard Street facility was consolidated to form ARP. Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that Hawthorne was basically a company of its own, and owned that particular plant, whereas Kellwood had numerous plants all around. The president of Hawthorne became the president of Kellwood, and was on the Board of Directors for years.
- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that he was employed at the Orchard Street facility in engineering and quality control, with most years spent as a supervisor in quality control. He worked in the process department, where there was cutting and sewing of canvas fabrics. Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that he never worked in the fabric finishing area or metals operations.
- Mr. Gatzenmeyer stated that he was aware that the metals operations used degreasers, but was not sure of what type of degreaser they used. He remembered rejecting some tent poles because they had sufficient oil on them to stain tent boxes when packed. He stated that the metals operations were conducted at the Cottonwood Street facility, and were then moved by Kellwood to the Industrial Drive location in the early 1970s.

- Prior to New Haven Manufacturing Company, Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that the Cottonwood facility was a machine shop owned or operated by the Monzyk family. In the early 1950s, two brothers, Robert and Rich Monzyk, started the New Haven Manufacturing Company there after being approached by Hawthorne to produce poles and frames for tents. Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that New Haven Manufacturing Company started hiring workers and made the metal tent poles, which were packaged with Hawthorne's canvas.
- Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that New Haven Manufacturing Company completely moved to the Industrial Drive location in the 1970s and was for sale. Kellwood had problems with the import market and downsized from early 1980 through 1987, and in the mid 1980s, let go of American Recreation Products, which it reacquired later. He stated that New Haven Manufacturing Company was "bought out" by ARP when sending work overseas negatively impacted Kellwood's business. In the late 1980s, the metal operations were sold by ARP to the employees and became Metalcraft. Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that he was [REDACTED] by Kellwood, which kept junior employees and furloughed senior employees to cut costs. He believes that most of the employees who bought the metal works and currently run the facility were employed at Kellwood in the Cottonwood facility. Mr. Gatzemeyer recalled that the presidents of Hawthorne/Kellwood during his time there were Fred Wenzel, William Kelly, Seth Slocum, and Mr. Upton.
- Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that following the departure of Kellwood (New Haven Manufacturing Company) from the Cottonwood facility, the building sat idle for awhile, and was then occupied by a hospital bed manufacturing plant for three years. He stated that he believed operations there included metal shaping, painting and assembling. Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that he doesn't remember the plant's name.
- Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that Transportation Specialists moved into the Cottonwood facility next. TSI manufactured steel truck springs, and initially imported the steel, but later on made it on themselves using ovens and stressing. He stated that TSI conducted a lot of assembly work and painting. The company was operated by Dale McAbee from Washington, MO. Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that Michael Wiser (Wiser Enterprises) now owns and occupies the building.
- Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that he does not know anything about what trucks were used to haul waste from Kellwood to the dump. Kellwood traditionally owned and operated their own rolling stock, and was very self-sufficient in all aspects of operations and maintenance. He stated that Kellwood's Process Research Department designed and custom built almost all of the company's special process equipment.
- Mr. Gatzemeyer recommended that the EPA contact Art and/or Phil Pecaut. He stated that both worked for Kellwood in the metals operations at the Cottonwood facility, and currently own or operate a machine shop. Mr. Gatzemeyer stated that Art Pecaut was a former New Haven mayor.

McDonald Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Tom McDonald



At 1200 to 1300 hours on August 24, 1999, Mr. Alan Cummings and Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, conducted an interview with Mr. Tom McDonald at his place of residence to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. McDonald provided the following information. Mr. McDonald agreed to participate in future interviews should additional information be required.

- Mr. McDonald stated that he was a former Mayor of New Haven, but could not remember the dates he served in office.
- Mr. McDonald stated that he remembered the closing of City Well No. 1. He stated that someone from the government, which he believed to be state, warned the City that the sewer line ran too close to the drinking water well. Mr. McDonald believes the primary reason for the contamination was that the sanitary sewer line for the downtown area, bordered by the Missouri River on the north and the railroad tracks on the south, discharged (or ran too close to) the well field.
- Mr. McDonald stated that the closing of Well No. 1 wasn't a large concern because the City had installed a second well, City Well No. 2. He remembered that Well No. 2 was located down the hill and across the street from where he lived.
- Mr. McDonald stated that there were two dry cleaning establishments that operated in New Haven, both on Wall Street. The first operator was Mr. Kirchival (now deceased), who conducted dry-cleaning operations in a small, metal building that was located just off the back of the McDonald's property. The metal building was about 20 feet away from McDonald's garage, and about 60 feet away from Miller Ave. Mr. McDonald stated that the property is currently owned by the Summers. He also said that Mr. Kirchival lived in a house along Bates Street, located just up Miller Ave.
- Mr. McDonald stated that when he was in grade school (approximately [REDACTED] years ago), Kirchival often dumped the used cleaning solvent into an open drainage ditch adjacent to his property. The ditch originated at the top of the hill where Maupin Ave angled, and ran downward, parallel to Maupin, curving east above Wall Street, running past Miller Ave, curving north under the railroad tracks, and ending east of the Wiser's property, near the lagoon. The drainage path ran generally through the area now occupied by the MFA and city maintenance shed.
- Mr. McDonald stated that the second dry cleaning operation was conducted at the Summers' residence, inside of their house on Wall Street. Mr. McDonald did not observe any dumping or signs of dumping while the Summers operated the dry-cleaning facility. He stated that the metal shed at the rear of the property was removed by that time, and that all operations were conducted inside of the residence.

- Mr. McDonald stated that while he was Mayor, all types of waste were deposited in the city dump. He stated that Kellwood dumped drums full of waste that included solvent, and citizens took various items, such as tires, trash, etc. Mr. McDonald stated that the dump was burned often to keep rodent infestations minimal. It was also popular to spend time at the dump on weekends shooting the rats. He stated that only some of the drums from Kellwood would burn, and anything with the fire retardant compounds on them would not burn. Mr. McDonald stated that he heard most of this information second hand, and did not have any first hand knowledge of it. He could not recall who had told him most of this information.
- During his term as Mayor, he stated that he closed the dump and instituted a trash pickup service for New Haven. He could not recall if this was a result of orders or advice from regulatory agencies, but stated that something had to be done to stop the dumping at that location. Mr. McDonald did not have any recollection of any dumping by Hawthorne/Kellwood other than at the dump.
- Mr. McDonald stated that there were two or three automobile maintenance garages located in the riverfront area. A number of gasoline (Skelly and Conoco) storage tanks used to be located just south of the railroad tracks (near MFA) and on what is now the Wiser property, located north of the tracks. Mr. McDonald stated that a machine shop was in operation around 1947 or 1948 on the current Wiser's property. A spoon-plating business operated for a short time just north of what is currently City Hall before going "belly up." Mr. McDonald could not recall the dates of operation. He also stated that part of the current City Hall building used to be a garage where vehicles were serviced.
- In reference to the Langenburg Hat facility on Maupin Ave and Wall Street, Mr. McDonald stated that the building was originally an opera house, and was later used by the International Shoe Company as a shoe manufacturing facility. He stated that the hat company started there around 1965. Mr. McDonald stated that he worked in the hat factory for awhile, and other than an acid used to treat the hats, which were made of felt, no chemicals were used in the process.
- Mr. McDonald confirmed that both American Recreation Products and MarChem operated at the Orchard Street facility. He stated that MarChem operates fabric finishing operations, and ARP performs sewing operations. He also stated that Midwest Metal Fabricators, on East Industrial Drive, started operations around 1990 and has no ties to Kellwood or ARP. Mr. McDonald stated that Metalcraft used to be owned by ARP, and is now employee owned.

Pecaut Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Art Pecaut

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At 1000 to 1100 hours on August 26, 1999, Mr. Alan Cummings and Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, conducted an interview with Mr. Art Pecaut at his place of work, DACA, in Dutzow, MO, to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. Pecaut provided the following information. Mr. Pecaut agreed to participate in future interviews should additional information be required.

- Mr. Pecaut stated that he served as the Mayor of New Haven for six years, from April 1993 through April 1999. Due to [REDACTED], he decided not to seek reelection to office. He stated that he was an Alderman on the city council during the prior 14 years. Mr. Pecaut relieved Tom McDonald as mayor in 1993.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that the first drinking water tests he can remember were in 1986. He said that the U.S. EPA later approached the city council during his term as mayor to conduct sampling by installing monitoring wells around the city to determine the source of groundwater contamination detected in municipal wells 1 and 2. Mr. Pecaut recalled that an EPA official claimed that a cleaning solution had polluted the groundwater, which could be harmful to drink if it wasn't exposed to the air. Mr. Pecaut said that at that time, Kellwood was cleaning up the contamination at the Metalcraft facility on Industrial Road. The city council gave approval for EPA to conduct the installation of wells and sampling. Mr. Pecaut stated that he might as well cooperate when they [EPA] ask, because they will probably do it anyway. He stated that he believes Kellwood is still monitoring the Metalcraft site for more contamination.
- Mr. Pecaut described what he knew about the businesses in New Haven's downtown area, and gave a historical overview of possible sources of the contamination. He stated that there used to be fuel tanks and a truck terminal behind what is now the MFA, and a railroad spur for offloading by the current city maintenance building. Mr. Pecaut said that most products were lumber. He commented that it would only take one spill of something there to maybe cause a problem.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that the Cottonwood Street facility was a blacksmith shop early on, and owned by George Koch, who is now deceased. The blacksmith operations gradually converted to a machine shop operation. When George Koch moved out in 1954 to 1956, New Haven Manufacturing Company occupied the building next, conducting work for Hawthorne or Kellwood. This became Kellwood's metals division, which made tent poles and frames for the canvas tents produced by Kellwood. Mr. Pecaut stated that a painting operation was also there.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that after New Haven Manufacturing moved out, the building remained empty for a while. The building was occupied next by a company that made hospital beds. Mr. Pecaut believes that operations there included drilling metal, bending tubing, painting, and assembling beds. When the hospital bed operation moved out, there were three or four 55-gallon barrels left. Mr. Pecaut stated that the next building leasee, Mr. McAbee, had MDNR test the barrels, which contained paint shavings, metal cuttings, and other wastes. Mr. Pecaut could not recall the name of the owner of the hospital bed business, but stated that he was not a resident of New Haven, and left town owing people a lot of money. Mr. Pecaut believed that the owner moved to Florida.

[NOTE: Art Pecaut consulted his brother, Phil Pecaut, about the name of the owner, which was Lenny Lansbaum. Phil Pecaut stated that Landsbaum owes him \$12,000.00.]

- Mr. Pecaut stated that the building was next occupied by Transportation Specialists, Inc. (TSI), which manufactured motor vehicle springs. The owner of TSI, McAbee, arranged for proper disposal of the leftover barrels, which cost him about \$700.00 per barrel. Mr. Pecaut believes TSI heated spring stock to form springs, cleaned metal stock, and painted at the facility.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that after TSI moved out, the building remained empty for a while longer, but was purchased by Mike Wiser, of Wiser Enterprises. Mr. Pecaut stated that he isn't certain about what type of business is conducted there now, however it probably involves boat repair.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that he started work with Kellwood in 1961, and worked as a tool and die maker in the machine shop (New Haven Manufacturing Company) until 1965. He was drafted in November of 1965 and served in the U.S. Army until 1967, and resumed working at Kellwood in tool and die operations from 1967 to 1978. Mr. Pecaut stated that operations at the Cottonwood facility included sawing, bending, punching and drilling aluminum poles for tents. He mentioned that the aluminum poles were mill-finish or anodized, and that the anodized poles were received that way.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that degreasing of tent stakes was done with a hot water-soluble solution, however, he didn't know what type of solvent was used. He stated that he was 18 years old at the time (now [REDACTED]), and didn't pay attention to what types of solvent were used. Mr. Pecaut believed that the solvent was produced by a company that sounded like Okaid. He stated that degreasing was done inside a steam-type unit, and recalled that someone had to add solvent to the unit as the solvent level decreased. He believes that the solvent was lost as an air emission.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that steel tent stakes were painted in a dip-paint line. The tent stakes were conveyor mounted, degreased, dipped in the paint tank, and run through a dryer. He also stated that the conveyor was continuous, and aluminum stakes were not painted. Later, the company switched to plastic stakes, which didn't really keep their shape well when used.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that he was a tool and die maker, and did not conduct operations work. He mostly made dyes to punch the tubes. When New Haven Manufacturing moved to the Industrial Drive facility in the early 1970s, Mr. Pecaut stated that operations remained about the same, except that they started rolling and welding aluminum tubing in addition to bending, cutting, etc. A newly constructed tube mill along Industrial Drive made manufacturing tubes from flat stock possible.
- Mr. Pecaut believes that Kellwood bought or established New Haven Manufacturing Company around 1965 to 1967, and named the facility Kellwood Company, Metals Division.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that he doesn't know how solvents were received, dispensed, or handled at the facility. He did not know what type of waste was generated from the operations activities, or how the waste was disposed. He stated that metal cuttings were collected, stored, and sold to metal recyclers. Mr. Pecaut couldn't say whether what they used at the facility were chlorinated solvents or not.
- Mr. Pecaut stated that Robert Monzyk bought the Cottonwood facility after Kellwood moved to the Industrial Drive location. Monzyk rented the facility to the hospital bed manufacturer and

TSI. Mr. Pecaut stated that both companies "took Monzyk to the cleaners." Monzyk lost his house and farm and his father-in-law's house, and went from one of the richest men in New Haven to one of the poorest. Mr. Pecaut stated that Monzyk is now in [REDACTED]

Schroeder Interview Summary

Persons Interviewed: Mr. Marvin Schroeder

[REDACTED]

At 1630 hours on August 24, 1999, Mr. Eric Arnold, Dynamac Corporation, called Mr. Marvin Schroeder at his residence to obtain additional information about past practices of New Haven industries. Mr. Arnold introduced himself as a contractor for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Schroeder questioned why Mr. Arnold was interested in interviewing him when he had already spoken to Ms. Shelly Brodie from EPA or Mr. John Schumacker from USGS. Mr. Arnold explained that Dynamac supported EPA's legal counsel by conducting more formal interviews, clarifying earlier statements of persons interviewed, and documenting any new information.

Mr. Schroeder stated that he had already provided all the information he had to Ms. Brodie and Mr. Schumacker, and would rather not be disturbed anymore. Mr. Arnold apologized for the continuous process of questioning that often accompanies this research. Mr. Schroeder stated that there was not really all that much left to research. He stated that Kellwood was the largest company around, and was probably the only company involved. He also stated that a machine shop downtown was moved uptown during the 1970s and became employee owned. Mr. Schroeder did not know exactly what the shop was called, or who owned it. He said that after the city dump closed, a landowner allowed Kellwood to dump barrels of waste on his land. At that time, Kellwood was struggling in management, and the landowner allowed the dumping of drums as a gesture of kindness. Mr. Schroeder commented that he was getting tired of being questioned.

Mr. Arnold asked Mr. Schroeder if he would be willing to accept a call from another Dynamac representative, Mr. Alan Cummings, who had recently corresponded with Ms. Brodie and may have a couple of other questions to ask. Mr. Schroeder stated that he could maybe answer some questions on the phone, but did not want to be bothered much more.

At 1150 hours on August 26, 1999, Mr. Cummings called Mr. Schroeder to inquire if he would agree to meet in person at his convenience. Mr. Schroeder agreed to meet and directed Mr. Cummings to his residence. At 1200 to 1240 hours on August 26, 1999, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold conducted a personal interview with Mr. Schroeder at his house to obtain additional information pertaining to the New Haven Public Water Supply site.

In response to questions asked by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Arnold, Mr. Schroeder provided the following information.

- Mr. Schroeder stated that all of his recollections were from a six month period during 1967 while he was employed at the Hawthorne Finishing facility on Orchard Street, working nights on the fabric finishing line.
- Mr. Schroeder stated that Hawthorne ran five fabric finishing lines during the time he was there, then corrected himself by saying four lines. He stated that they were lines A, B, C and D. Mr. Schroeder stated that he worked on the B line, which was the line set up for making military tents. He stated that the military line had more treatment chemicals, and made a mess that was really difficult to clean up compared to the other lines.
- Mr. Schroeder stated that when the B line ran, chemicals built up on the web, rollers, in the ovens, treatment tanks, etc. He stated that when the shift changed from one run to the next, they

had left-over materials in the treatment tanks and buildup on the line to clean up. Mr. Schroeder stated that they used a solvent to clean up the residues, and placed the residual material in steel, 55-gallon drums. He did not know what solvent was used, and stated that no one ever told him.

- Mr. Schroeder stated that in 1967, the City of New Haven told Hawthorne not to take the drums of solvent and residue that resulted from line cleaning to the dump on Highway 100 anymore. He stated that employees were asked to find places to dispose of the drums other than at the city dump. Mr. Schroeder stated that Archie Oberg was his foreman on the B line at that time, and that he discussed taking some drums for disposal with Mr. Oberg.
- Mr. Schroeder stated that he took a pickup truck load of drums to a farm in the New Haven area, after getting permission from the farmer to dispose of the drums on his property. Mr. Schroeder stated that the drums were stored outside next to an outbuilding on the farm for about a year. He stated that he left New Haven and worked in the St. Louis area for about a year after leaving Hawthorne. When he returned, Mr. Schroeder was told by the farmer that the drums were no longer a problem because they were buried. Mr. Schroeder stated that the grass over the disposal area died for about one growing season following the drum burial. Mr. Schroeder indicated by shaking his head during questioning that the drums were not intact when buried.
- When asked about where the drums were buried, Mr. Schroeder stated that the farmer that disposed of the drums was like family to him. Mr. Schroeder explained that his parents died when he was young, and that the farmer was practically a father to him. Mr. Schroeder stated that he did not yet have the farmer's permission to disclose his identity. Mr. Schroeder stated that he would talk to the farmer, and if he granted permission, Mr. Schroeder would show EPA where the drums were buried.
- Mr. Schroeder stated that he did not know how many truckloads of drums were removed from the Orchard Street facility, who took them, or where the rest of them may have been disposed. He stated that he observed personal trucks belonging to the Steinbeck brothers at the plant in an area where they probably loaded some of the drums. He also stated that Dick Vandergriff, who ran his line position on the day shift, probably also disposed of some of the drums.
- Mr. Schroeder stated that several loads of drums were removed from the Orchard Street facility during the six months of his employment, but he did not know how many total. Mr. Schroeder stated that Kellwood management/supervisors solicited employees to dispose of the drums, and that the employees thought that this was expected of them.